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ABSTRACT

This study of religious periodical indexing consists of two parts. Part I is a detailed examination of 26 tools which provide indexing of religious periodical literature. Citation, time span, frequency of publication, and a descriptive narrative based on the state and usefulness of the index are included for each index. Part II summarizes the past and present states of religious periodical indexing. Past indexing is divided first into past volumes of serial indexes and retrospective indexes, and then into general and special indexes. The section on present indexing examines the overlap of journal coverage between various indexes. A listing of periodicals indexed in seven American religious periodical indexes with indications of coverage is appended. (Author/KP)

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A STUDY AND EVALUATION OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXING

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CONTENTS

PREFACE iv

PART I
SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF TWENTY-SIX IMPORTANT
RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXING TOOLS

Introduction 1

General Religious Periodical Indexes
American
Currently Published
Catholic Periodical and Literature Index 2
Christian Periodical Index 3
Guide to Social Science and Religion in Periodical Literature 4
Index to Jewish Periodicals 5
Index to Religious Periodical Literature 6
Religious and Theological Abstracts 7
Subject Index to Select Periodical Literature . . 8
Previously Published
Richardson, Ernest Cushing. An Alphabetical Subject Index and Index Encyclopedia to Periodical Articles on Religion, 1890-1899 . . 9
Foreign
Currently Published
Bulletin Signalétique 527: Sciences religieuses . 10
Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses: "Elenchus bibliographicus" 11
Theological and Religious Index 12
Previously Published
Die theologische Literatur des Jahres. Bibliographisches Beiblatt der Theologischen Literaturzeitung 13
Theologischer Jahresbericht 14
Denominational
Seventh-day Adventist Periodical Index 15
Southern Baptist Periodical Index 16
United Methodist Periodical Index 17

Specialized Religious Periodical Indexes
Biblical Studies
Current Serial Publications
Elenchus bibliographicus Biblicus 18
Internationale Zeitschriftenshau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebeit 20
New Testament Abstracts 21

Cumulative Retrospective Publications
Langevin, Paul-Émile. Bibliographie biblique . . 22
St. John's University. Library Index to Biblical Journals 23
The Christian Church
RIC. Répertoire bibliographique des institutions chrétiennes 24
Ecumenism
Internationale ökumenische Bibliographie 26
Church History
Revue d'histoire ecclesiastique: "Bibliographie" . 27
Bibliographia patristica 28
History of Religions
International Bibliography of the History of Religions 29

PART II
THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXING

The Past State of Religious Periodical Indexing 30
General Religious Periodical Indexes 31
Specialized Religious Periodical Indexes 32
Summary 33

The Present State of Religious Periodical Indexing 33
Overlap of Journal Coverage by Seven American Religious Periodical Indexes 35
Overlap of Journal Coverage by a Composite American Index, ETL, and BS527 36
Overlap of Journal Coverage Between Seven American and Two Foreign Religious Periodical Indexes 37
Overlap of Journal Coverage Between Nine Religious Periodical Indexes and Three Wilson Periodical Indexes 38
Comparison of the Results of This Study with the Results of Some Previous Studies 39
Conclusion 40

. . . . . .

APPENDIX I: Listing of Periodicals Indexed in Seven American Religious Periodical Indexes along with Indication of which of the Seven American and Two Foreign Indexes each is Indexed in 42

ILLUSTRATIONS

Chart

1. Time Spans of Sixteen General Religious Periodical Indexes 31A
2. Time Spans of Ten Specialized Religious Periodical Indexes 32A

Figure

1. Venn Diagram of the Overlap of Journal Coverage by a Composite American Religious Periodical Index, ETL, and BS527 . . . . . 36A

Table

1. Analysis of the Overlap of Journal Coverage by Seven Religious Periodical Indexes 35A
2. Analysis of the Overlap of Journal Coverage by a Composite American Religious Periodical Index, ETL, and BS527 . . . . . 36B
3. Analysis of Journal Coverage Overlap between Seven American and Two Foreign Religious Periodical Indexes 37A
4. Analysis of Journal Coverage Overlap between Nine Religious Periodical Indexes and Three Wilson Periodical Indexes 38A

Preface

The following study of religious periodical indexing was done as a graduate seminar paper when the author was a candidate for the Master of Librarianship degree in the Division of Librarianship at Emory University. The information in it was compiled in June and July of 1977 and was current as of that date.

Part I of the study is a fairly detailed examination of twenty-six tools which provide indexing of religious periodical literature. Part II, based in part on Part I, is a consideration of the past and present state of religious periodical indexing, including a detailed comparison of the journal coverage by seven general religious periodical indexes.

The selection of which religious periodical indexing tools to include was difficult since many more than twenty-six are available. In selecting these tools, the following, somewhat subjective, principles were applied. (1) Only indexes which were general in their coverage of religious studies or which covered a significant subfield were included. Thus, highly-specialized and narrow-subject tools were excluded. (2) An attempt was made to select tools which clearly defined what periodicals they were indexing and which indexed those periodicals exhaustively within the scope of the index. (3) Finally, an attempt was made to select tools which were widely acknowledged as being "important" periodical indexes in the field.

PART I

SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF TWENTY-SIX IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXING TOOLS

Introduction

On the pages which follow, the results of a study of twenty-six important religious periodical indexing tools are presented. Each of the twenty-six summaries follows a similar format and order of presentation, although the information included varies somewhat to fit the particular index.

First, the authors [if any], the name of the index, and the current publisher are listed. Next, the time span of the index is indicated; followed on the next line by the current frequency of publication. Then, the descriptive narrative follows.

Each index was examined in its entirety, with the exception of volumes 19 and 20 of the "Elenchus bibliographicus" of Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses, which are difficult to locate. Special attention was given to the most current issue available, as well as to the latest cumulation (where available). In these, several pertinent hypothetical bibliographical questions were searched. In addition, a volume of a periodical known to be indexed in that issue of the index was chosen and the access provided by the index to the articles in that periodical was evaluated.

For those indexes currently being published, the descriptive narrative is based primarily on the state and usefulness of the index as it is currently being produced. However, differences in the format, scope, presentation, usefulness, etc. of the past volumes of each index have been noted and some indication of the usefulness of the index for retrospective searching is often included.

Catholic Periodical and Literature Index. Haverford, Pa.: Catholic Library Association.
1930--
Bimonthly

Until July 1968 (14:9) was known as the Catholic Periodical Index. At that time, it combined with the Guide to Catholic Literature to form the present title.

CPLI intends to "provide a broad Christian approach to currently significant subjects" and to serve as "a cumulative author-subject index to a select list of catholic periodicals and an author-title-subject bibliography of adult books by catholics with a selection of catholic-interest books by other authors."

The latest cumulation (1975-76) included about 52000 entries which fully indexed 128 periodicals as well as 7250 entries covering 1790 books. The index began in 1930 indexing 54 titles, and by 1964 it was indexing 227 titles. However, beginning in 1965, the index dropped those periodicals which it had been indexing selectively and continued to index 123 completely. The size and coverage of the index have remained at about the same level since. Periodicals indexed are predominantly English language and American, although some foreign-language and overseas titles are covered.

The index is currently issued bimonthly with 12 issues (2 years) making up each volume. The cumulations are, since 1959/60 (vol. 10), biennial. Prior to that, the 9 other cumulative volumes cover 1930-1958 in 2 to 5 year periods of time. The bimonthly issues appear promptly and the time lag between arrival and the material indexed is usually 2-5 months, depending on the particular title.

Entries are arranged in a single alphabet of subject, author, and (for the books) title entries. For each book listed, a brief descriptive note is included with the author entry. Book reviews are listed by the author of the book reviewed under "book reviews" in the bimonthly issues. In the cumulations, they are gathered in a separate section at the rear of the volume. The cumulative volumes also include full information on the periodicals indexed including ISSN and order information.

The indexing in CPLI is logical and consistent with 1-3 subject entries assigned per article. Cross-references are used between related subject headings. Subject headings appear to remain relatively stable from volume to volume and are close in form to the Library of Congress subject headings.

Overall, a useful index convering the literature and periodicals of the Catholic Church. Its long life, cumulations, and consistent format make it quite useful for retrospective searches.

Christian Periodical Index. Buffalo: Christian Librarians' Fellowship.
1956/60--
Quarterly

CPI's purpose is to index periodicals of "interest to evangelical Bible institutes, seminaries, and Christian Colleges. Periodicals [to be indexed] are chosen for their value to students training for various Christian ministries as well as to librarians and other educators interested in the field of evangelical Christian literature."

In the July-October 1976 issue, 46 periodicals are indexed, while 43 are indexed in the 1971-1975 cumulation. The periodicals are mostly of evangelical Christian orientation and include both popular and scholarly titles, all in English. These periodicals are evidently indexed completely except for some news items and editorials.

The index is published quarterly, now arriving 2-4 months after the end of the quarter covered. There is a 5-8 month difference between the dates of the periodicals indexed and the date that the index arrives. Cumulations are issued annually and quinquenially. The first 4 cumulations (numbered vol. 1-4) covering 1956 to 1975 in 5 year periods.

Entries by author and by specific subject headings are arranged in a single alphabet. Book reviews, arranged by author of the book reviewed, are indexed in a separate section at the end of each volume. "See" and "see also" references are used, and multiple subject entries are made for the same article as necessary. The indexing is done accurately and logically, utilizing subject headings which are consistent and well formulated.

This index serves its stated purpose and intended users well, giving access to a number of periodicals not indexed elsewhere. However, other indexes are beginning to index an increasing number of these titles. Further, due to its limited scope, it obviously needs to be supplemented by other indexes, and is intended for popular and undergraduate, not scholarly, use.

Guide to Social Science and Religion in Periodical Literature. Flint, Mich.: National Library of Religious Periodicals. 1964/65--
Quarterly

From 1964 to 1968 (vol. 1-4) titled Guide to Religious Periodicals; from 1969 to 1970 (vol. 5-6:3) titled Guide to Religious and Semi-Religious Periodicals.

This publication currently indexes 96 predominantly popular and semi-scholarly periodicals in the fields of the social sciences and religion. While no statement of purpose has been printed in the index, it apparently intends to supplement the coverage of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature and concentrates on material relating religion to the social sciences and to modern society. The periodicals are all in English and most are published in America.

The index is issued quarterly with annual and triennial cumulations. However, the first cumulation (1965-1968) covers 4 years. Articles indexed are usually dated 3 to 6 months earlier than the first month of the quarter with which the index issue is dated, and there is an additional (sometimes lengthy) lag in the arrival of the various issues.

The articles are indexed only by subject headings (no author access is possible) which are arranged alphabetically. Subject headings are somewhat broad and utilize cross-references to refer the reader to related entries. Each entry also indicates the approximate number of words in the article. More than one entry may be given to an article that falls under more than one topic.

While its less-than-perfect subject headings, subject-only indexing, and time lag detract from its value, this index is still a useful publication for supplementing the coverage of other indexes. It is particularly useful for locating material on the popular and semi-scholarly treatment of the relationships between religion and the social sciences and between religion and current issues of modern living.

Index to Jewish Periodicals. Cleveland: College of Jewish Studies. 1963--
Semiannual

Subtitled "an author and subject index to selected English language journals of general and scholarly interest," this publication currently indexes 41 English-language popular and scholarly periodicals, most of them Jewish in orientation.

The index is issued semiannually (although numbered as a quarterly). A single cumulation covers June 1963 to May 1964, but no further cumulations are planned. The January-June 1976 issue (13:3/4) was received on March 17, 1977, a 9-month time lag. The dates on the index cover indicate the dates of the material indexed within.

The author and specific subject entries are arranged in a single alphabet. Book reviews are listed under the name of the author of the book reviewed. The indexing is good and includes multiple subject entries for the same article as necessary. Cross-references between related headings are also used.

This is a well-executed index and is easy to use. The lack of cumulations is a problem, but this can be a valuable source of popular and scholarly Jewish opinion on a variety of topics.

Index to Religious Periodical Literature. Chicago: American Theological Library Association.
1949/52
Semiannual

Founded by the ATLA in the late 1940s, the IRPL has grown steadily from indexing 30 titles in the first cumulation to 203 titles indexed in the 1975/76 cumulation. A number of articles describing the history and growth of the IRPL, the user surveys which it has conducted, and the yearly board meeting reports can be found in the Annual Proceedings (1947--) of the ATLA.

The purpose of the IRPL is to provide wide and balanced coverage of the periodicals important in all aspects of religious studies. It is intended for use by theological seminaries, colleges and universities, and larger public libraries. "Journals indexed cover the fields of church history, biblical literature, history of religions, sociology and psychology of religion and other subject areas in the humanities and current events. Journals which are important for scholarship are selected for indexing on the basis of recommendation in periodic user surveys and from the scholarly community. French, German, and other non-English journals are indexed but special emphasis is given to journals published in North America and to publications which contain English articles."

The 1975/76 biennial cumulation included 10,200 articles from 203 journals with 26,650 subject entries and 10,200 author entries. In addition, 11,255 book review citations to 6323 books were included. The index is currently issued semiannually with biennial cumulations. Past cumulations cover 1949/52; 1953/54; 1955/56; 1957/59; and biennially thereafter. The date on the cover indicates the date of the material indexed and the time lag from that date to arrival is 3-6 months.

Beginning with the 1975/76 cumulation and the semiannual volumes which are included in it, the IRPL is in a computer-produced and photo-composed format. In addition, this volume adopts the new format of 3 major sections: (a) An index to the articles by specific subject headings. "See" and "see also" references are used, the headings are primarily Library of Congress subject headings, and multiple entries are used for most articles; (b) A listing of the articles alphabetically by the author's name with, when available, a brief informative abstract by the author (4546 abstracts were included in the 1975/76 volume); (c) A book review index arranged alphabetically by the name of the author of the book reviewed. All earlier volumes have only 2 sections--an author/subject listing and a book review index--and no abstracts are included.

This is the major American religious periodical index and is an indispensable tool for most libraries with religious/theological interests. Its new format and the inclusion of the author abstracts should make it an even more useful tool.

Religious and Theological Abstracts. Myerstown, Pa.: Religious and Theological Abstracts, Inc.
1958--
Quarterly

RTA is a non-sectarian abstracting service which attempts to give coverage to the periodical literature of all the various religious studies areas. Its "abstracts are written to provide the reader with a concise statement as to the content of the article [and] the exact source and location."

RTA contained 3075 abstracts in 1976, covering articles in 128 Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and secular periodicals. Most of the periodicals are scholarly in level and English in language.

RTA is published quarterly. An annual index by specific subject, an annual index by author, and an annual Scripture index are supplied in the fourth-quarter issue. No indexes are included in the individual issues. No cumulations are available or planned. Time lag of the entries ranges from 1/2 to 1 year from the date of the article to the receipt of the abstract.

The abstracts are arranged in classified order. Five major divisions are used: Biblical, Theological, Historical, Practical, and Sociological; as well as various subdivisions under each. A detailed outline of the classification is included in the fourth issue each year. Each article "is classified according to its primary emphasis." The indexes are intended to provide the necessary cross-reference access.

The abstracts are informative in style, 5 to 15 lines in length, and in English. They are prepared by the staff or are submitted by "the editorial staff of the journal in which the article appears." The abstracts are signed. The abstracters are scholars from the various fields of religious studies and are listed in each issue. One unusual and helpful feature is that the citation of each article includes, where possible, the academic affiliation of the author.

RTA is a helpful abstracting tool, particularly in covering English-language material of interest to religious scholars working outside the biblical and theological areas. The classified arrangement and brief abstracts make it useful as a current-awareness tool, although the time lag detracts from this use. With the advent of abstracts in the Index to Religious Periodical Literature, however, RTA may in the future be substantially duplicating coverage available in IRPL.

Subject Index to Select Periodical Literature. Dallas: Mosher Library, Dallas Theological Seminary.
1969--
Monthly

A monthly publication indexing about 193 religious and theological periodicals, covering most areas of religious and theological study. Most of the periodicals are in the English language; a few German and multilingual journals are also included. A list of "periodicals currently being indexed" is issued each January.

The time lag is quite short. For instance, the April 1977 issue, received June 1, contained a large majority of entries from 1977 numbers of the periodicals--often the latest issue published. SISPL has been issued monthly since its inception and there are no cumulations.

Each article is assigned from 1 to 3 specific subject headings (Library of Congress subject headings appear to be used), and these subject entries are arranged alphabetically. There are approximately 800 to 1200 entries in each issue. A separate author index accompanies each issue.

The indexing appears to be well-done and logical. While the lack of cumulations make this index very difficult to use for retrospective searches, its short time lag in indexing new material and frequent publication make it a valuable current awareness tool. A short listing entitled "Periodical Notes--Current Articles of Interest to Seminarians" is also included in each issue.

Richardson, Ernest Cushing. An Alphabetical Subject Index and Index Encyclopedia to Periodical Articles on Religion, 1890-1899. 2 vol. New York: Scribner, 1907-11.
1890--1899
1-vol. cumulation

The second volume is entitled Periodical Articles on Religion. This two-volume work attempts to index all periodical articles on religion published during 1890-1899. Volume 1 contains the main listing by subject; volume 2 is the listing of the same articles by author.

Richardson's work indexes over 58,000 articles which appeared in more than 600 periodicals. The periodicals are both secular and religious and are in both English and major foreign languages.

The articles are indexed by specific subject headings which are arranged alphabetically. An unusual feature is that each subject heading is briefly defined (or the person or place is identified) and then references are given to articles in encyclopedias on the topic, person, or place (the 173 encyclopedias and dictionaries cited, along with the abbreviations used, are listed in the preface material). Vol. II lists the same articles alphabetically by the name of the author.

Book reviews are not listed as such, but significant articles reviewing a book are included under the applicable subject. The indexing is well-done (although the subject headings used are not formed by present-day standards) and multiple entries are given to many articles. Under the heading for each biblical book, a section lists articles "on individual passages in order of chapters."

This is a valuable tool for retrieving articles from this decade where religious periodical indexing was non-existent and the general periodical indexing included few religious titles.

Bulletin Signalétique 527: Sciences religieuses. Paris: Centre de Documentation du C.N.R.S.
1947--
Quarterly

Previously part of Bulletin Analytique, Philosophie (vol. 1-9; 1947-55); Bulletin Signalétique 19: Sciences humaines, Philosophie (vol. 10-17; 1956-1963); and Bulletin Signalétique 519: Philosophie, Science religieuses (vol. 18-23, 1964-1969), before assuming its present form. This tool has grown from minor coverage of religion in its early years into one of the most extensive tools of its kind at present. The editorial apparatus, subject headings, and abstracts are in French.

BS527 covers all areas of religious studies including history of religions, comparative religion, Christian doctrine, church history, biblical exegesis, and the study of non-Christian religions. It analyzes an extensive list of journals and proceedings (over 1200 in 1976) for relevant material. The journals are both secular and religious, in most languages, and from a large number of countries. In 1976, this tool had 9470 entries, as well as extensive indexes.

BS527 is published quarterly and an end-of-the-year supplement with cumulative indexing is also published. No cumulations, other than the indexes, are available. The mid-1977 number included entries from mid- and late 1976 and from early 1977 journals. Thus, the time lag is not great.

This tool is organized into 4 basic sections: (a) The listing of the articles with abstracts according to a very detailed classification system. A detailed outline of the classification scheme precedes this section. (b) A detailed listing of the periodicals abstracted and which issues of these are covered in the index. (c) A set of well-done and detailed subject indexes--one for each major subfield of religious studies. (d) An author index. Each of the indexes refers the reader to the abstract number(s) applicable. As noted above, these subject and author indexes are cumulated annually. The abstracts are fairly brief and usually indicative in style. Book reviews are not indexed.

In its current form, and in its more recent volumes (especially since 1974), this publication is a valuable indexing and abstracting tool for religious studies. Its wide coverage of periodicals (particularly non-English titles), its wide scope which includes most areas of importance for religious studies, and the large number of abstracts annually, make it an increasingly important tool for scholarly study of religion.

Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses: "Elenchus bibliographicus."
Louvain: Universitas Catholica Lovanienses.
1924--
Annual

The "elenchus bibliographicus" is currently published as a separately paged section of the theological journal Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses. It is an extensive bibliography covering all areas of theological study including History of Religions, Old Testament, New Testament, the various types of theology (dogmatic, sacramental, moral, etc.), and canon law, although the traditional theological subjects are more heavily stressed.

Besides listing monographs, festschriften, conference proceedings, and dissertations, the bibliography currently indexes over 500 journals. The journals are in many languages, scholarly in nature, and include a large number of the publications of the Roman Catholic church. In 1976, ETL included over 10,000 entries.

Currently the bibliography is issued annually, as it has been since 1970. From 1946 to 1969 it was issued semiannually, and from 1924 to 1938 was issued quarterly. From 1939 to 1945 it was issued less frequently and was reduced in scope--volumes for those years are somewhat difficult to locate. The 1976 volume was issued in late 1976, and the material in it dates primarily from 1975, with some 1974 entries.

The entries are arranged according to a fairly detailed classification system using 10 major headings and numerous subdivisions. Each volume includes an index by author and the 1973 and later volumes include a detailed table of contents--earlier volumes have a much less detailed one. A few of the items indexed receive multiple entries. No cross-references are used and book reviews are not normally indexed.

ETL provides relatively good access to an extensive amount of theological material, being without doubt the most extensive general bibliography of theological material. While the lack of cumulations and the large number of separate listings make retrospective searching tedious, the classification system has been relatively consistent throughout the life of the index.

Theological and Religious Index. Harrogate, Yorkshire: Theological Abstracting and Bibliographical Services.
1972--
Irregular

TRI's stated purpose is to concentrate on indexing "articles from peripheral journals not usually consulted by scholars in the field of religion and theology."

Thus, this index selectively indexes 464 periodicals (see the list in vol. 1), many of them far removed from the field of religion and theology. Many of these are in foreign languages and fairly obscure. However, a number of journals closely connected with theology (e.g. Catholic Biblical Quarterly) are also indexed. Vol. 1, covering 1972, contains 2476 entries. TRI also indexes some dissertations, conference proceedings, and festschriften.

The index is issued at irregular intervals although it is intended to be a quarterly. Issues 1:1-1:4 are dated 1972; 2:1 is dated 1973/74; 2:2 is dated 1974/75. 2:2 arrived on July 27, 1976--apparently no more numbers have been issued. The time lag is severe, items in 2:2 had dates ranging from 1970 to 1973 with 1971 and 1972 predominating.

Entries are arranged in 23 broad subject areas (some further subdivisions are also used) and then by author. "See also" references are used at the beginning of each section to refer to related material in other sections. There are no indexes to provide additional access, although a table of contents lists the 23 subject areas and the entry number of the first item in each.

Classification of the articles seemed logical, although the lack of an overall structure relating the 23 subject areas to each other makes use of the table of contents necessary.

While the index represents a potentially valuable service, it currently suffers from several shortcomings:
(1) The severe time lag and uncertainty of publication make it useless as a current awareness source while the lack of cumulations make it difficult to use retrospectively.
(2) The list of journals indexed needs to be modified since the inclusion of a number of religious and theological journals central to the field is not necessitated by the index's stated purpose and duplicates other services.
(3) The index contains a number of typographical and indexing errors including, at one point, the consistent reversal of the digits of the volume number of a particular journal.

Die theologische Literatur des Jahres. Bibliographisches Beiblatt der Theologischen Literaturzeitung. Leipzig: Hinrichs.
1921--1942
Annual

From 1922 to 1943, Theologische Literaturzeitung* published these annual bibliographic volumes indexing the book and periodical articles of the preceding year. The scope of the material included is wide, covering history of religions, non-Christian religions, study of the Near East, biblical studies, church history, systematic theology, practical theology, and homiletical and edification material.

In 1938 this work included 7417 entries covering dissertations, books, and articles from over 700 scholarly periodicals in most languages. Throughout its life, the size varied from inclusion of 4740 to 10897 entries. Each volume lists the literature produced during the year in the title and was published the following year.

The entries are arranged by a detailed classification system which uses 14 major divisions. No table of contents is included and an outline of the classification system is found only in vol. 1. The same classification system was used in all 22 volumes. An author index is included in each volume.

The indexing appears to be well-done and multiple entries are used for a single item when necessary. The lack of an outline, other than in volume 1, however, makes finding the proper place in the classification scheme difficult.

This is an important access tool due to its comprehensiveness, to its careful classification, and to its coverage of a period where little other extensive indexing of religious periodical literature exists.

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*Theologische Literaturzeitung is an important biweekly periodical which surveys much of the journal and monograph literature produced in the field of theology. It has been published since 1876.

Theologischer Jahresbericht. Tübingen: Mohr.
1881--1913
Annual

An important annual bibliography of book and periodical articles. Covers primarily the Christian religion, although it does contain a section on History of Religions or extra-biblical religious history. Indexes a large number of scholarly journals in various languages (no list of periodicals is ever given), as well as a number of books and dissertations. In 1912, it included 1564 pages of text, reflecting a steady growth from the 378 pages of the first volume. Editorial apparatus and essays are in German.

Each volume covers the literature produced in the year given in its title and was published the following year. The last volume (vol. 33, 1913) is incomplete (parts 4 & 7 were never published), is reduced in scope, and was published between 1914 and 1916.

Each volume contains 4 to 7 major sections (the classification system was altered several times), each edited by major scholars in that field. Each of these sections has a detailed table of contents showing the various subsections and their location. Each volume also has an author index.

In addition to the listing of the relevant periodical and monograph literature, each subsection also includes an essay about the work done on that topic for the year, describing the contents and significance of some of the more important items listed in the preceding bibliography. These summaries are by scholars working in that particular area.

While the bibliographic citations are difficult to read because they are closely packed and somewhat cryptic, the essays about the year's work in each area are quite helpful. In addition, this work represents one of the few tools which provide access to religious periodical literature written prior to 1920, and appears to be rather comprehensive in scope.

Seventh-day Adventist Periodical Index. Riverside, Ca.: Loma Linda University Libraries.
1971--
Semiannual

"The aim of the index is to place material of denominational interest, both historical and current, within easy access of ministers, teachers, students and the general investigator."

In the January-June 1976 issue, 48 Seventh-day Adventist publications are listed as indexed, 29 of these selectively. In addition, articles "of denominational interest" from non-denominational periodicals are also indexed. With one exception, the periodicals indexed are in English and include official publications of the church, publications of its colleges and seminary, and both scholarly and popular-level titles.

The index intends to appear semiannually, the date on the cover indicating the dates of the periodicals indexed. Currently, the index is received 8-10 months following the cover date. Issues 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4 cover the 4 semiannual periods between January 1971 and December 1972. Volumes 2 and 3 have not yet been published, but will cover 1973 and 1974 in 2 annual volumes. Since 4:1, SAPI has been issued on a fairly regular basis.

The author and subject entries are listed alphabetically in a single listing. Specific subject headings are used, taken mainly from the Library of Congress subject headings list. From 1 to 3 subject headings are assigned to each article, and "see" and "see also" references are utilized. Book reviews are indexed under "book reviews" and listed by the author of the book reviewed.

This is a useful tool for the study of this denomination and its viewpoint on various topics. The preface also indicates that "photoprint copies of any of the articles indexed are available at a minimum charge from the Loma Linda University Libraries."

Southern Baptist Periodical Index. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Baptist Convention, Historical Commission.
1965--
Annual

The SBPI is "a comprehensive index to articles appearing in the periodicals published by the agencies of the Southern Baptist Convention." Beginning in 1974, it is a product of the Baptist Information Retrieval System, being composed and typeset by computer.

The 1976 volume indexed 46 Southern Baptist periodicals, both scholarly and popular in nature. The index is produced annually--there are no cumulations. Each volume indexes the periodicals issued during the year of the cover date and appears in May or June of the next year.

The author and specific subject entries are arranged in a single alphabet. "See" and "see also" references are utilized, and multiple entries are made for articles on more than one topic. The abbreviations and format used in the bibliographic citations are somewhat ususual, but there is a good explanation of these in the preface material. Only the first page of each article is indicated; no book reviews are included but some pictures are indexed.

Indexing is done well and subject headings seem well controlled. This will be a valuable tool for studying the Southern Baptist church and its viewpoint on various issues since it indexes a number of their periodicals not indexed elsewhere.

United Methodist Periodical Index. Nashville, Tenn.: United Methodist Publishing House.
1961--
Quarterly

Known as Methodist Periodical Index from vol. 1 - 8:3. This is an "index to selected periodicals published by the United Methodist Church." It currently indexes 60 such periodicals which are both scholarly, popular, and Sunday-school-teaching level material.

The index is published quarterly with 5-year cumulations. The date on the cover indicates the date of the material indexed and this publication arrives 2 or more months after the publication date.

The entries are arranged in a single alphabet. Each article receives an author and one or more subject entries, and some receive a title entry which gives a "see" reference to the author listing. Book reviews are listed by subject and under the heading "book reviews"; short stories are listed under title and author; poems under author and the heading "poems"; and reproductions of art under "illustrations."

The indexing is good and Library of Congress subject headings are used wherever possible. This is a source useful for studying the United Methodist church and will be particularly useful to United Methodist schools and libraries.

Elenchus bibliographicus Biblicus. Rome: Biblical Institute Press.
1920--
Annual

From 1920 (vol. 1) to 1967 (vol. 48) was issued as part of the journal Biblica. From 1968 (vol. 49) on issued as a separate title.

EBB is an extensive international bibliography covering all aspects of scientific biblical study including Old Testament, New Testament, the intertestamental period, and the early patristic period. The editorial apparatus and subject classification are in Latin.

In 1974 the bibliography included 10,470 entries in 2 volumes and indexed the biblical studies articles in over 1100 periodicals and serials (the list of titles given in each volume indicates that it is not a complete listing). In addition, a large number of monographs, dissertations, and other materials are also indexed. The list of periodicals includes titles in most languages and from many countries.

The bibliography is published annually with no cumulations. The time lag has not been too great in the past but has recently grown longer. The 1974 volumes were printed in November 1975 and arrived in mid-1976. The 1975 volumes had not arrived as of mid-1977. Entries in each bibliography date from the same year as on the cover and earlier, the majority being 1 or 2 years earlier.

The entries are arranged by a well-constructed detailed classification system utilizing 21 major headings and numerous subheadings. A detailed table of contents is at the end of each volume. An extensive index with the names of the authors and the various subject headings alphabetized is included (Hebrew names are in a separate index immediately following this one). In addition, access to articles on various words is aided by a "word" index, subdivided by the language. Book reviews are listed in the main classified section under the name of the author of the work, classified according to subject.

This is the most extensive and comprehensive bibliography of biblical study materials available and provides good annual coverage of the field. Users of this bibliography for retrospective searching should be aware of the following changes which have occurred during its life:

(1) Coverage has increased extensively in recent years. In 1968, the number of entries jumped to 8879 from 4850 in 1967. This had grown from 2431 entries in 1947. Size was greatly reduced during 1944-46. Coverage in 1945 and earlier, while substantial, is not as complete as in 1947 and later.

(2) Some years of the index omit certain sections of the bibliography for various reasons. This material is picked up in the later volumes.

(3) From 1960 (vol. 41) to 1966 (vol. 47), supplements to the bibliography were published in Verbum Domini. This material is indexed in the EBB index (location is indicated as "ES") and the table of contents in EBB also gives the corresponding page numbers in Verbum Domini for supplementary listings.

(4) The subject index is lacking in volumes 1-29. The author index is lacking in most issues prior to 1936, as is the table of contents. From 1926 on, the same basic system of classification has been used.

Internationale Zeitschriftenshau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebeit. International Review of Biblical Studies. Revue internationale des Études bibliques. Düsseldorf: Patmos. 1951/52--
Annual

IZBG is an international abstracts journal covering biblical studies and related areas such as archaeology and Egyptology. The editorial apparatus, subject headings, and most of the abstracts are in German.

Currently, IZBG includes about 3000 entries per year (double the number in the first volume), indexing and abstracting items selected from festschriften, monographs, proceedings, and over 400 scholarly journals of interest to biblical studies. Each volume includes an exact list of the monographs and journals that were searched for entries for that volume.

The journal is published annually using split years (e.g. 1975/76) and no cumulations are available or planned. The 1975/76 volume was published in late 1976 and the items abstracted in it date mainly from 1974--giving a time lag of approximately 2 years.

The entries are arranged according to a detailed classification system utilizing 15 major divisions and numerous subdivisions. A detailed table of contents and an author index are included. All book reviews are not indexed, but longer review articles about a particular title are; and a separate index gives access to these by the author of the book under discussion.

A few of the items indexed are not abstracted. The abstracts range in length from 2 lines to a lengthy paragraph and are a mixture of informative and indicative types. The abstracts are (1) prepared by the editorial staff (and signed by the preparer); (2) supplied by the author; or (3) drawn from the article itself, quoting a summary paragraph or sentence. The majority are type (1).

The classification of the articles is satisfactory. However, only one entry is given each article and no cross references are used. IZBG is an important tool for biblical studies and the only tool where a large number of abstracts of Old Testament materials may be found.

New Testament Abstracts. Weston, Mass.: Weston College, School of Theology.
1956--
3 times a year

NTA "is intended to be a current, yet permanent, record of periodical literature about the New Testament." At the present time, the editors regularly survey over 400 periodicals for articles on the New Testament. The journals surveyed are both in religion and in the humanities in general (particularly the classics); are Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish; and are in many languages. In 1976, 1012 journal articles were listed and abstracted, and over 450 books were included in the "book notices" section.

NTA is published 3 times a year. No cumulations exist but a cumulative author and Scripture-reference index for vol. 1-15 (1956-1971) is available. The time lag is rather short for an abstract journal--the second issue for 1977 contained entries for mainly 1976 and early 1977 material.

Each issue of NTA has two major sections. The first (and larger) is the abstracts arranged by a very logical classification system, the main part of which is a listing of articles N.T. book by N.T. book, and then chapter-by-chapter and verse-by-verse. The second section is the "book notices" section which lists, in topical order, new books of concern to N.T. studies and gives brief abstracts of them. Each issue has a brief table of contents on the cover--the final issue of the year provides a more detailed one which covers all three issues of the year.

Only the last issue of the year contains any auxiliary indexes. There are found, for the whole volume, indexes of (1) authors of the articles abstracted, (2) authors of the books reviewed, (3) authors of the books noted in the "book notices" section, and (4) Scripture texts. Book reviews are indexed in NTA and are placed under the applicable classification in the abstracts section.

The abstracts are in English, are signed, and are prepared by the editorial staff which includes a number of N.T. scholars. The abstracts vary from 4 to 20 lines in length and are usually informative in style.

NTA is an extremely valuable tool for those working in N.T. or a related area--both for current awareness and for retrospective searching. The classification of articles is well-done, the tool is relatively easy to use, and the abstracts are usually of high quality. "See" and "see also" references are utilized to refer the user to other pertinent articles and subject headings are placed at the bottom of each page to make rapid searching for the correct spot in the issue possible.

Langevin, Paul-Émile. Bibliographie biblique. Biblical Bibliography. Biblische Bibliographie. Bibliografia biblica. Bibliografía biblica. 1930-1970. Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1972.
1930--1970
1-vol. cumulation

A one-volume retrospective bibliography "addressed to all who are pursuing biblical studies in the exegetical, theological, spiritual or pastoral field, whether on the level of scholarly research or on the level of the popularization of the results of this research." A multilingual work, the introduction, subject index, appendices, and subject headings are presented in French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish.

This work contains 21,294 entries indexing: (1) "70 catholic periodicals published between 1930 - 1970 inclusively in French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese." The listing of periodicals includes 79 titles. While "these periodicals were systematically and exhaustively examined," the indexing is selective--only those articles somehow related to biblical studies are included. (2) Also indexed are 286 selected Catholic works published during the same time period. Some of these, especially the festschriften and conference proceedings, are analyzed chapter by chapter.

Entries are arranged according to a classification system using 5 major sections and over 1000 specific headings as subdivisions and sub-subdivisions. Under each specific heading, the entries are arranged chronologically by publication date. A table of contents at the end of the work lists the major divisions of the classification scheme. An author index is included, as are 5 subject indexes--each listing the headings used in one of the 5 languages. These indexes refer the user to the entry number(s) of the relevant entries.

The placement of entries within the classification seems logical and appropriate. Multiple entries are used for the same item if it falls under more than one subject heading. The work is well-printed and is easy to use.

Overall, this is a well-done and useful tool. While the indexing is selective, the compiler's concept of what articles were related to biblical studies appears to have been sufficiently broad to include all items of interest to others working in the field. A more detailed outline of the classification system would have been helpful. This is a particularly valuable tool for retrospective study of Catholic biblical interpretation and related topics. It has been announced that a similar volume indexing Protestant biblical study journals is being prepared.

St. John's University (Collegeville, Minn.). Library Index to Biblical Journals. Edited by Thomas Peter Wahl. 5th ed. Collegeville, Minn.: St. John's University Press, 1971.
various ranges of dates up to 1970
1 vol. cumulation

A one-volume computer-produced retrospective bibliography which claims to be "a complete cumulative listing of all articles from the periodicals listed below." The list contains 20 different periodical titles. Twelve of these are listed as indexed from their first volume through 1970 or to their cessation. The 8 others have only certain specified volumes indexed or are indexed from a later volume through 1970. The large majority of the journals are in English or German and are scholarly publications.

The major section of the work consists of the entries arranged in classed order utilizing a very detailed classification scheme in which each heading is assigned a unique 6-digit number. Access to this list is provided by a) an alphabetic index to the "category key" numbers which lists, in alphabetical order, each heading used followed by the "key number"; and b) a detailed listing of the classification scheme which lists in numeric order the category key numbers and the heading equivalent to each. A summary table of contents is also given near the beginning of the work. An author index is also provided which gives the author's name followed by the title of the article and the category key number where it is cited in full.

Each citation includes the usual information and also gives the language of the article. With very rare exceptions, each article receives only one entry and no cross-references are provided to related entries.

Unfortunately, this work has a number of major flaws which make it almost useless as a reference tool:
1) Scope. While this work is entitled Index to Biblical Journals, it omits some important biblical journals and only partially indexes others. A number of general theological journals important to biblical studies are omitted and others only partially indexed while some other less important titles are indexed.
2) Scheme of classification and indexing. While highly detailed, the classification schedule is not well structured and contains a number of overlapping headings. It includes a number of circular "see" and "see also" references between related headings. While the claim is made that all articles in the journals listed are indexed, a check shows that only those connected with biblical studies have in fact been included.
3) Utility and format. The required 2-step access to the entries is awkward and requires one to remember or record 6-digit numbers. The work was reproduced from an all-capital computer printout which combines a crowded format with wide margins which results in very poor readability. Further, a number of idiosyncrasies due to its computer production also make it difficult to use.

In short, this work will serve no other purpose than to give the user a few references on a particular topic which may or may not be correct and which he could have found more easily through other available tools.

RIC. Répertoire bibliographique des institutions chrétiennes. Bibliographical Repertory of Christian Institutions. Strasbourg: Cerdic Publications.
1968--
Annual

RIC is a computer-produced international index of material about the Christian church as an institution. Vol. 1 of the index (published in 1974) explains, at some length, the goals, structure, and implementation of the index. Entitled Documentation, Computer, and Christian Communities, this volume also contains an extensive discussion (in English with French and German summaries) of the religious indexing problem in general. This index is primarily in English, with some German and French parallel material included.

In 1974, RIC listed over 900 periodicals, from many countries and in many languages, as being indexed. In addition, relevant monographs are also included in the index. However, the entries published in RIC are selected from a great many more that were indexed. The author of vol. 1 writes: "RIC tends more and more to be limited to providing a minimum of information of a general nature, as speedily as possible." The unpublished items are retained in the computerized data base and are used in the production of the thematic bibliographies.

Up through 1976, RIC has been published annually. However, the 1976 volume indicates that in 1977 RIC will become a semi-annual issued in March and October. The time lag is relatively short for an index of this size and scope. The 1976 volume, containing material published in most of 1976, was issued in early 1977.

The arrangement is somewhat unusual. Part I of each volume consists of a listing of the entries by country of origin, sub-arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry is assigned a nine digit-and-letter identifier which indicates 1) the relative value of the entry; 2) the type of bibliography (if any) that it includes; 3) the church body, if any, which the article represents; 4) the country of origin; and 5) the serial number of the article.

Part II consists of a "general index" arranged alphabetically by 849 (in 1976) English-language subject descriptors. Each descriptor has its French equivalent immediately following and is assigned a number. Under each descriptor, the identifier of each relevant article is listed. The Final part of each volume consists of 4 indexes which list respectively the French, German, Spanish, and Italian descriptors equivalent to the English ones and refer the user to the correct descriptor in the Part II list. No author index is included.

RIC also publishes (to date 26 different ones) various "thematic bibliographies" covering such topics as "religious liberty" and "the Jesus Movement." These are compiled by the assembling of all items in the data bank that have been assigned descriptors relating to the topic. These bilbiographies can be very valuable sources of information on a particular topic.

RIC is a potentially valuable tool given its wide international coverage and short time lag. However, there are several problems which detract from its usefulness: (1) While the indexing is done well and the vocabulary is well-controlled, the relatively small number of descriptors limits indexing possibilities; (2) The need to exclude many more potential entries than are actually included means that the index is highly selective with no clear indication of how material to be included is selected from the rest; and (3) The definition of the scope of the index needs clarification.

Internationale ökumenische Bibliographie. International Ecumenical Bibliography. Bibliographie Oecumenique internationale. Mainz: Matthias-Grunewald.
1962--
Annual

IOB is an international bibliography of material on the ecumenical movement and ecumenism in general. "No claim is made to present a systematic selection based on a definite theological concept. The intention of the bibliography is merely to make known the tremendous wealth of ecumenical literature that has been published all over the world, to acquaint the reader with the oustanding events in the ecumenical movement and with theological positions, and thus to promote ecumenical discussion." The subject headings, editorial apparatus, and preface material are in German, English, French, and Spanish (vol. 1 & 2 are in German only).

The 1970 volume includes 2977 entries from about 500 periodicals and from monographs. The periodicals include religious periodicals of all types in many languages. Each volume contains material published during the year indicated on the cover. There is, however, a great delay in publication. The 1970 volume was published in 1976. Normally each volume covers one year, but volumes 1 and 2 form a single physical volume with one listing of material and cover 2 years, as do volumes 3 and 4.

The entries are arranged according to a moderately detailed classification system. A detailed table of contents (in 4 languages) is included in each volume. Since volume 5 (1966), separate subject indexes in each of the 4 languages have been included. However, only the German index refers to locations in the bibliography--the other 3 indexes refer one to the equivalent term in the German subject index. All volumes include an author index.

Since volume 7 (1968) abstracts have been included for many of the items listed. Abstracts are in German, French, Spanish, or English, and most often are in the language of the article itself. The abstracts are very brief and indicative in style. They are prepared by the "collaborators" listed in each volume. Book reviews are not indexed.

While the classification scheme is logical, the headings used are fairly broad and it is somewhat difficult to locate articles on a specific topic. The explanation in the preface of how items are classified will aid the user in finding material, but it will still be difficult. Each item is entered only under one topic (cross-references are not used) and items on more than one topic are entered under the more general heading that includes those topics.

A useful index for the user studying ecumenism or interconfessional and inter-denominational relationships, but it will be difficult to use to find material on a specific topic and its severe time lag requires that it be supplemented by other indexes.

Revue d'histoire ecclesiastique: "Bibliographie." Louvain: Université Catholique de Louvain.
1900--
3 times a year

This bibliography is published as a separately paged section in each issue of the journal Revue d'histoire ecclesiastique. Its purpose is "to direct readers to new publications (books and articles in periodicals) of interest to church history." Both the editorial apparatus and the subject headings are in French.

This work selectively indexes an extensive list (over 870 titles) of scholarly periodicals from many countries and in many languages where items of interest to those working in church history might be found. Over 11,000 entries are found in the 1976 listings, not including the listing of book reviews.

The bibliography currently appears 3 times a year, as it has since 1954. From 1900 to 1939 it appeared quarterly, and from 1940 to 1953 appeared semiannually. From 1915 to 1920 no volumes appeared, but in 1923 volume 16 was published which covers the bibliography of that period in one listing. In 1944-45, the two years were combined into 1 volume (vol. 40). No cumulations are available. The material indexed is from 6 months to 4 years (with the majority in the range of 1/2 to 2 years) earlier in date than the issue date of the bibliography.

The entries are arranged in 4 major sections with numerous subdivisions under each; including one where book reviews are listed, ordered by the author of the book reviewed. The classification schedule has not been significantly changed since 1900 and, while fairly detailed, cannot be searched by the name of a particular church father or other major figure. The last issue of each volume of the index also includes a detailed table of contents and an index of names (primarily authors). Usually, only one entry is made for each item with no cross-references being utilized.

This work is an extensive and important tool and is, without doubt, the major indexing tool of the study of church history. It represents thorough coverage of the field. Its usefulness for retrospective searching is limited, however, since there are (at the end of 1976) 232 separate issues of the bibliography to search. In addition, the user may find it somewhat difficult to locate the spot in the classification where the material he desires is located.

Bibliographia patristica. Internationale patristische Bibliographie. Berlin: de Gruyter.
1956--
Annual

This bibliography, edited by Wilhelm Schneemelcher, indexes books and periodical articles covering church history up to 787 in the East and 667 in the West. The editorial apparatus is in German, the subject headings are in Latin. Entries are contributed by a committee of patristic scholars.

Each volume includes about 1000 entries drawn (currently) from over 900 periodicals, as well as a number of monographs. The periodicals are scholarly titles from many countries and in many languages. Titles in Slavic, Rumanian, and Hungarian are also translated (into German).

The bibliography is planned as an annual. However, the last 4 volumes have appeared in 2 physical volumes, each covering 2 years in one listing (vol 12/13 for 1967 and 1968; vol. 14/15 for 1969 and 1970). The time lag in publication of each volume has increased since the work's inception--vol. 14/15 was published in early 1977, nearly a 7-year lag.

The material is arranged according to a detailed classification system which includes 8 major sections, including one on the New Testament and Apocrypha. Several of the sections list material according to the name of the church father, early church writer, or other church figure which it is about. A detailed table of contents is included, as well as an author index. A final section lists book reviews arranged by the author of the book reviewed.

The classification scheme is well constructed and appears to work quite well. For items which contain material falling more than one place in the classification, cross-references are made from the appropriate spot to the location of the full entry.

This is a well-done and important source for the study of patristics and early church history. However, the severe time lag makes it useful only as a retrospective tool.

International Bibliography of the History of Religions. Bibliographie internationale de l'histoire des religions. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
1952--
Annual

This bibliography is currently edited by C.J. Bleeker and is published with the financial support of UNESCO by the International Association of the History of Religions. It "attempts to give as complete as possible a list of the books and articles relating to the History of Religions which were published during the year under review." The editor, however, acknowledges that such is difficult and that the bibliography is not exhaustive.

The 1971 volume contains about 3100 entries and indexes the relevant articles in 440 scholarly journals from many countries and in many languages, as well as listing a number of books. The size of the bibliography and the number of periodicals indexed has varied considerably from year to year.

The bibliography is an annual with the date of the volume indicating the date of the material included. However, there is a lengthy time lag in publication--the 1971 volume was published in 1975. In an effort to reduce this time period, 2 volumes (1958/59 and 1960/61) have been published covering 2 years instead of one but with no increase in the number of entries per volume.

Currently, the entries are arranged into 11 major divisions with some subdivisions. The headings used are relatively few and broad. A good table of contents is included in each volume and, since 1958/59, an author index is included. Prior to 1964, a much more detailed classification system than the present one was utilized. Book reviews are included, classed under the applicable subject in the main section.

This is the major index in the field of history of religions and covers a good range of materials. Its usefulness, however, is limited by (1) the current delay in publication and (2) the broad subject headings used. For instance, in 1971 there were about 3100 entries under 37 possible combinations of sections and sub-sections. Thus, there was an average of 84 entries under each heading. This makes a search of a specific topic difficult. Finally, as others have noted, it would be preferable for this bibliography to devote less than 2 major sections to covering Christianity and Judaism and concentrate on covering the study of non-Christian religions and of the general aspects of the history of religions.

Kepple

PART II

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXING

The purpose of the second part of this study is to summarize the past and present state of religious periodical indexing. The past state is of interest to those wishing to do retrospective searching of various topics, while the current state is important for both "current awareness" and "current bibliography" applications of these tools.

I. The Past State of Religious Periodical Indexing

Bibliographic control of the previously-published religious periodical literature is facilitated through two basic types of tools: 1) past volumes of serial indexes--those indexing tools published regularly for some period of time--and 2) retrospective indexes--those indexing tools published on one occasion which attempt to index the periodical literature produced over some previous period of time. Examples of both were included in this seminar.

A further division may also be made between 1) general religious periodical indexes--those which index articles covering all aspects of religious studies, even though the index may limit itself to particular types of periodicals and/or exhibit strengths in certain areas of coverage--and 2) specialized religious periodical indexes--those which index material related to only a specific area of religious studies. This division is utilized below.

A. General Religious Periodical Indexes

Chart 1 illustrates the time span of sixteen such indexes, as well as providing a quick means for comparing the life span of the various indexes and for determining what indexing existed in any given year. The following observations are a few, of many, that can be drawn from this chart.

1) There has been a great proliferation in the past thirty years of such indexes, as the following illustrates:

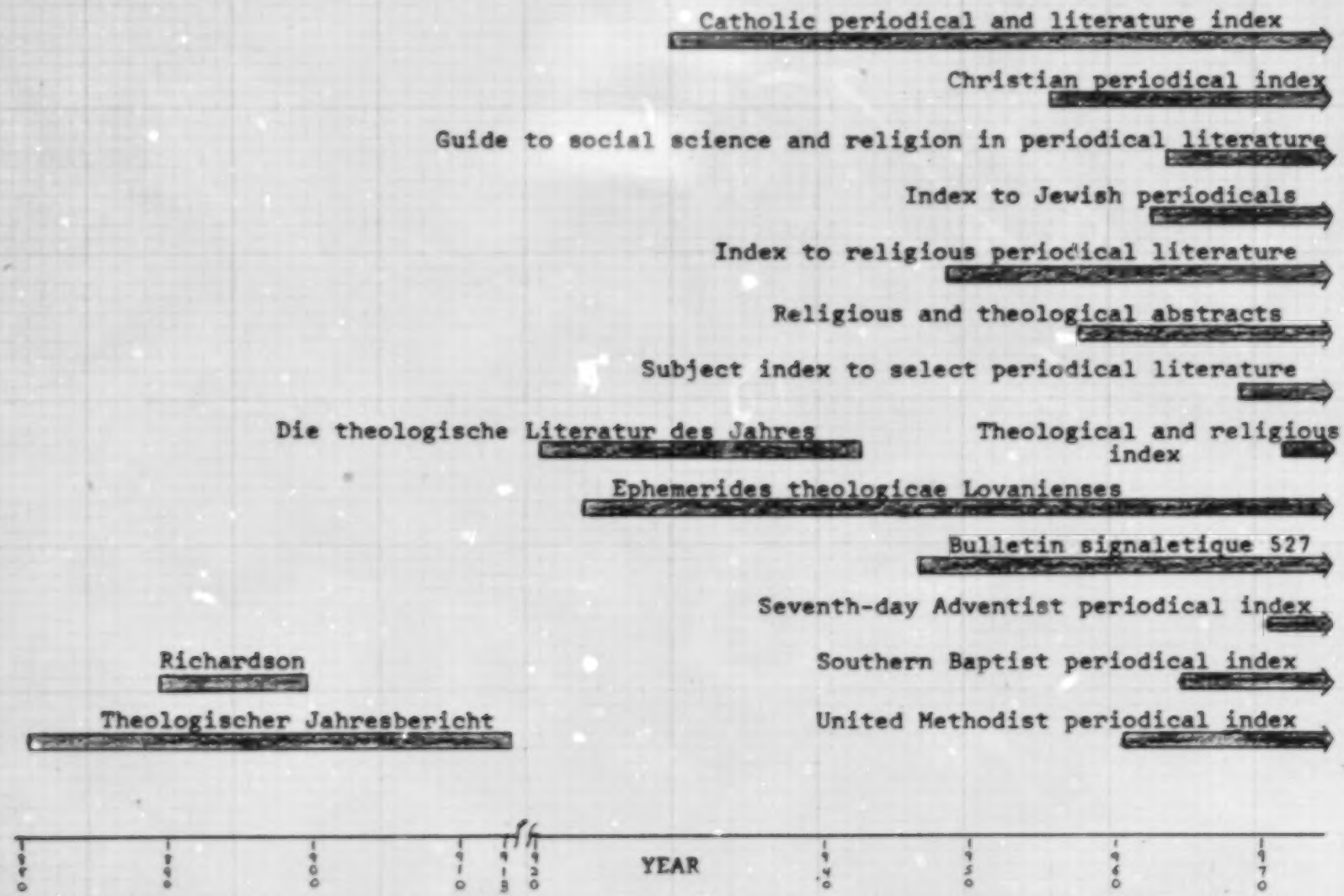
Year	# of Indexes
1945	2
1950	4
1960	6
1970	11
1975	13

2) Prior to World War II, only three or less religious periodical indexing tools existed at any one time, but back to 1921, at least one fairly large indexing tool was in existence.

3) However, prior to 1921, the picture is much bleaker. From 1914 to 1920 there is no general religious periodical index available. Prior to 1914, only the Theologischer Jahresbericht, with its difficult-to-use format, and Richardson's excellent index, which covers only ten years, exist.

4) Thus, for retrospective searching in the earlier period, it will be necessary to supplement these tools with the general periodical indexing tools which existed then--e.g. IBZ, Poole's Index, International Index, and the early Readers' Guide. While these tools can provide some help, they are limited by the facts that a) they do not cover a large number of religious periodicals and b) they do not index them from the point of view of the religious scholar.

CHART 1
TIME SPANS OF SIXTEEN GENERAL RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXES



5) This lack of adequate early indexing of religious periodicals is alleviated somewhat by the existence of a number of specialized religious periodical indexing tools covering this period which are discussed in the next section.

B. Specialized Religious Periodical Indexes

Chart 2, similar in format and purpose to Chart 1, illustrates the time spans of ten specialized indexes. The following observations are a few, of many, that can be made about these indexes.

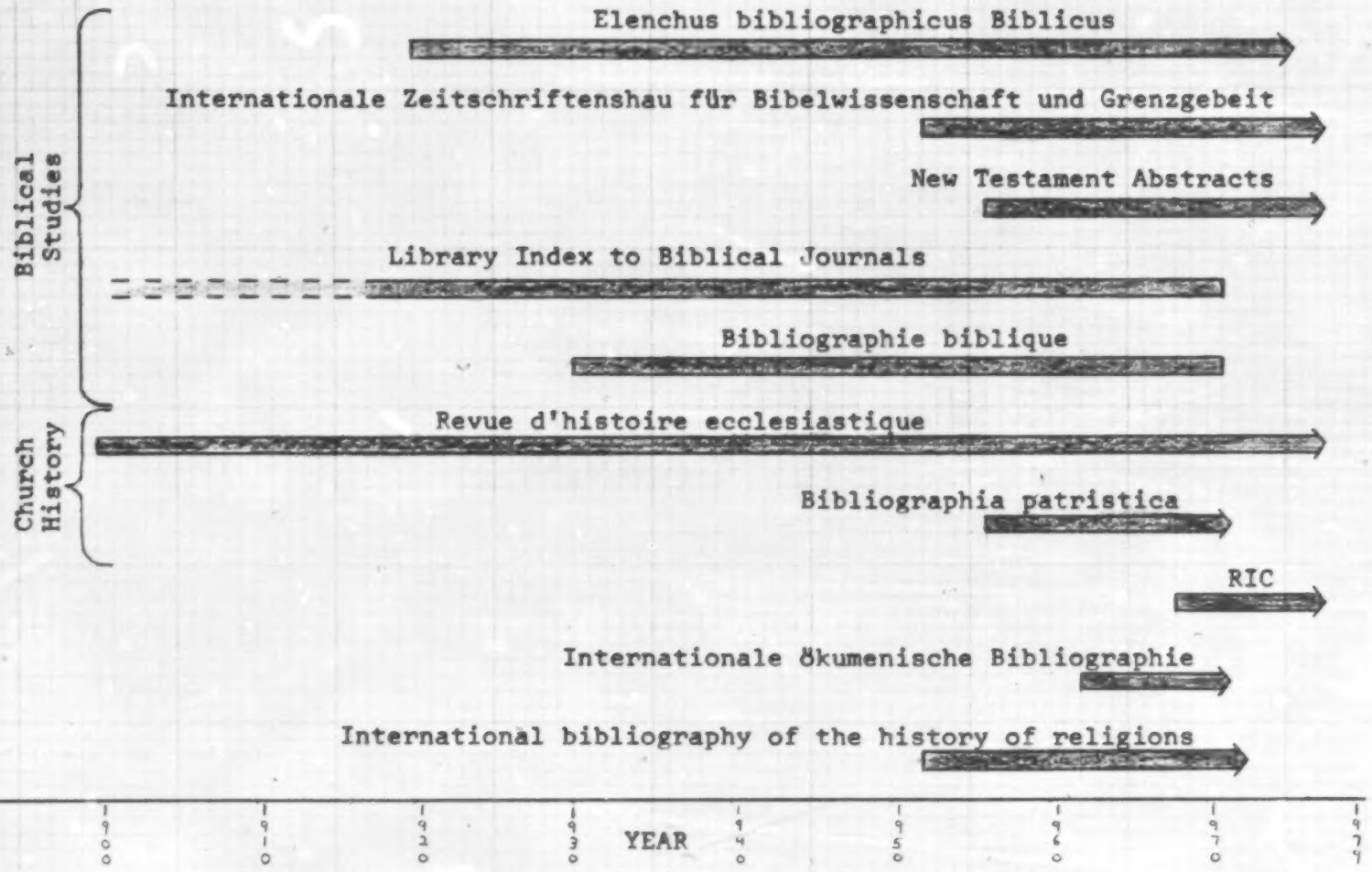
1) There has been a large increase over the past thirty years in the number of these indexes available:

Year	# of Indexes
1950	2 serials
1960	6 serials
1975	8 serials and 2 retrospective

2) Prior to 1950, only two specialized religious periodical serial indexes existed. These provided indexing of material on biblical studies (from 1920 to date) and church history (from 1900 to date). These indexes also illustrate the fact that the "traditional" areas of religious studies (biblical studies, church history, and theology [covered well by ETL]) have received the best indexing coverage.

3) The three specialized retrospective indexes on this chart are only a few of many that exist. Many more, which give extensive coverage to narrower topics within religious studies, are available for the individual working with a particular topic. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive listing of these biblio-

CHART 2
TIME SPANS OF TEN SPECIALIZED RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXES



41

42

graphies since Barrow's work[1] which covers only through about 1950. Standard guides to reference material, such as Sheehy and Walford, do list a number of such tools.

C. Summary

In short, the retrospective indexing available for religious periodicals grows weaker as one moves back in time. Biblical studies and church history receive particularly good coverage. Access to periodical material published prior to 1920 is not very good, with the exception of the 1890-1899 period covered by Richardson.

II. The Present State of Religious Periodical Indexing

Access to religious periodical literature is the best today that is has ever been. Of the twenty-six indexes studied, twenty are serials currently being published. Between the general and the specialized religious periodical indexes, all areas of religious studies receive some coverage, with theology, biblical studies, and church history receiving the most attention. The coverage of non-Christian religions, while not as extensive, is adequate.

In order to more carefully evaluate the coverage currently provided, a comparative study was made of the periodical[2] titles currently indexed by seven American and two foreign general[3]

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[1]John Graves Barrow, A Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion (Ann Arbor: Edwards, 1955).

[2]The terms "periodical" and "journal" are used synonymously throughout this study.

[3]The specialized religious periodical indexes were not considered in this section of this study since, while they may survey some of the same periodicals, they index different sets of articles selected from them and thus much of the "overlap" found is more apparent than real. The coverage of Theological and Religious

religious periodical indexes.[1] Title coverage is, of course, only one of many attributes of an index which need to be considered in evaluating an index. However, it is a particularly important one since, if an index does not include indexing of the necessary periodicals, it matters little how well it does that indexing. Further, knowledge of title coverage is important in evaluating whether a library is providing indexing coverage of the periodicals which it receives.

For each index, the most recent available (in June 1977) listing of the periodicals indexed was utilized. From these listings, a computer data file of periodicals and the indexes in which each was indexed was built.[2] Then, a number of BASIC programs were written and run to provide analysis of the overlap between the various indexes, to list the journals indexed by particular sets of indexes, and to compare the coverage of the American indexes against that of the foreign indexes and that of three Wilson indexes. The results of this study are summarized in the following material.

Index was not compared since the last (and only) listing of journals covered was published in 1972. The three denominational indexes, Seventh-day Adventist Periodical Index, Southern Baptist Periodical Index, and United Methodist Periodical Index, were also not included because of their highly specialized nature.

[1]The nine indexes considered are referred to by the following abbreviations throughout this section:

BS527 = Bulletin signaletique 527
CPI = Christian Periodical Index
CPLI = Catholic Periodical and Literature Index
ETL = Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses
GSSRPL = Guide to Social Science and Religion in Periodical Literature
JIP = Index to Jewish Periodicals
IRPL = Index to Religious Periodical Literature
RTA = Religious and Theological Abstracts
SISPL = Subject Index to Select Periodical Literature

[2]A printout of this file is found in Appendix 1.

A. Overlap of Journal Coverage by Seven American Religious Periodical Indexes

Table 1 presents the number and percentage of journals which are indexed by the various combinations of two of the seven indexes. The row and column labeled "unique" count those periodicals found only in the index in question. Study of this table, alongside some of the other lists produced, provides a number of interesting observations, including the following.

1) There is no overlap in coverage between IJP and CPLI, and between IJP and CPI. However, there is an overlap of one title between CPLI and CPI (Biblical Archaeologist).

2) The greatest amount of overlap is found between IRPL and RTA. Almost half of the titles in IRPL are found in RTA, over three quarters of the titles in RTA are found in IRPL.

3) CPLI has the highest number and percentage of unique titles indexed. Not surprisingly, study of a list of these unique titles shows them to be primarily Catholic church publications, many of them in foreign languages.

4) On the average, each of the 523 periodicals indexed by one or more of these seven indexes is indexed 1.6 times.

5) Study of those journals indexed by three or more indexes shows that indexing by the set of IRPL, RTA, and SISPL is most common (66 of 224 occurrences). This, along with the high overlap figures in Table 1 for sets of two of these indexes, confirms the subjective impression that IRPL, RTA, and SISPL are closely related in the titles covered.

6) Analysis of the distribution of the number of indexes in which the 523 periodicals appear shows that 339 journals (64.8%

TABLE 1

ANALYSIS OF THE OVERLAP OF JOURNAL COVERAGE
BY SEVEN RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXES

Also Found in:	Percentage[a] (%) and Number ([#]) of Journals in: Unique	IJP	IRPL	CPLI	GSSRPL	RTA	SISPL	CPI
Unique								
%	....	73.8	36.9	79.7	46.3	10.2	32.1	26.1
[#]	[..]	[31]	[75]	[102]	[44]	[13]	[62]	[12]
IJP								
%	9.1	....	3.0	0.0	7.4	4.7	2.1	0.0
[#]	[31]	[..]	[6]	[0]	[7]	[6]	[4]	[0]
IRPL								
%	22.1	14.3	....	5.5	25.3	75.6	48.2	39.1
[#]	[75]	[6]	[..]	[7]	[24]	[96]	[93]	[18]
CPLI								
%	30.1	0.0	3.4	....	10.5	7.9	6.2	2.2
[#]	[102]	[0]	[7]	[..]	[10]	[10]	[12]	[1]
GSSRPL								
%	13.0	16.7	11.8	7.8	....	17.3	17.6	23.9
[#]	[44]	[7]	[24]	[10]	[..]	[22]	[34]	[11]
RTA								
%	3.8	14.3	47.3	7.8	23.2	....	39.4	43.5
[#]	[13]	[6]	[96]	[10]	[22]	[..]	[76]	[20]
SISPL								
%	18.3	9.5	45.8	9.4	35.8	59.8	....	69.6
[#]	[62]	[4]	[93]	[12]	[34]	[76]	[..]	[32]
CPI								
%	3.5	0.0	8.9	0.8	11.6	15.7	16.6	....
[#]	[12]	[0]	[18]	[1]	[11]	[20]	[32]	[..]

NOTE: Actual number of journals indexed by one or more index is: 523
Number of journals in IJP : 42
Number of journals in IRPL : 203
Number of journals in CPLI : 128
Number of journals in GSSRPL: 95
Number of journals in RTA : 127
Number of journals in SISPL : 193
Number of journals in CPI : 46

[a]Each percentage was calculated by dividing the number of journals in both indexes by the total number of journals in the index which heads the column. Percentages in the "Unique" column were obtained by dividing the number of unique journals for each index by the total number of unique journals.

of the total) are found in only one index, 99 journals (18.9%) are found in two indexes, 52 journals (10%) are found in three indexes, 24 journals (4.6%) are found in four indexes, and 9 journals (1.7%) are found in five indexes. None are found in more than five of the seven indexes.

7) Of the nine periodicals[1] in five indexes, all are in English, but no one subject area within religious studies dominates--biblical studies, archaeology, current news, religious education, church history, psychology, and theology are represented.

B. Overlap of Journal Coverage by a Composite American Index, ETL, and BS527

The total journal coverage of the seven American religious periodical indexes was then compared to the coverage of religious periodicals by ETL and BS527. For this analysis, the list of journals indexed by one or more American index was treated as a single entity, i.e. as a hypothetical single composite American index. Figure 1 presents the relationship of the composite American index, ETL, and BS527 by a Venn diagram with the number of journals falling in each area of the diagram indicated. Table 2 presents more detailed information about the numbers and percentages of this relationship. The following observations of interest, based on Figure 1 and Table 2, as well as the other lists which were produced, are among many possible.

1) BS527 dominates this comparison, indexing 1272 titles,

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[1]Biblical Archaeologist, Christian Scholar's Review, Christianity Today, Church History, Interpretation, Journal of Biblical Literature, Journal of Ecumenical Studies, Journal of Psychology and Theology, and Religious Education.

FIGURE 1

VENN DIAGRAM OF THE OVERLAP OF JOURNAL COVERAGE BY A COMPOSITE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEX, ETL, AND BS527

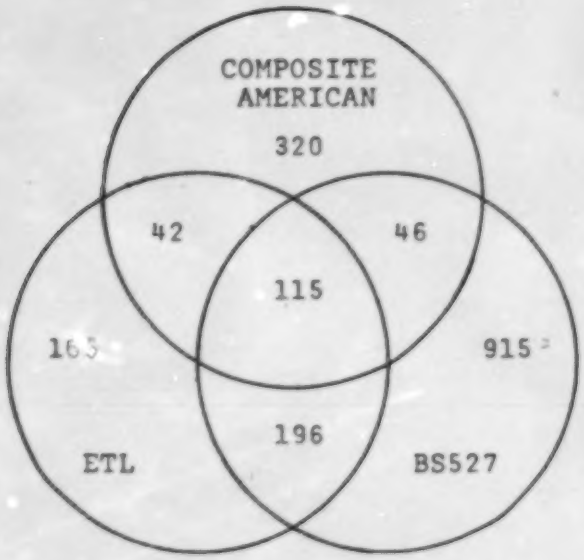

TABLE 2

ANALYSIS OF THE OVERLAP OF JOURNAL COVERAGE BY A COMPOSITE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEX, ETL, AND BS527

Also found in:	Percentage[a] (%) and Number ([#]) of Journals in: Composite American	ETL	BS527	All Three
Total indexed				
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
[#]	[523]	[518]	[1272]	[1799]
Unique				
%	61.2	31.8	71.9	77.8
[#]	[320]	[165]	[915]	[1400]
Composite American				
%	.....	30.3	12.7	29.1
[#]	[...]	[157]	[161]	[523]
ETL				
%	30.0	.....	24.4	28.8
[#]	[157]	[...]	[311]	[518]
BS527				
%	30.8	60.0	.....	70.7
[#]	[161]	[311]	[...]	[1272]
Both ETL & BS527				
%	22.0	.....	.....	17.3
[#]	[115]	[...]	[...]	[311]
Either ETL or BS527				
%	38.8	.....	.....	11.3
[#]	[203]	[...]	[...]	[203]

NOTE: The "composite American index" is a hypothetical index which indexes all the journals indexed by one or more of the seven American indexes considered in this study.

[a]Each percentage was calculated by dividing the number of journals in both indexes (or grouping of indexes) by the total number of journals in the index which heads the column.

of which 915 (71.9%) are unique to BS527. This illustrates the advantage of BS527 being part of a larger indexing effort--it can and does draw upon many non-religious periodicals which include a few articles on religious-studies topics.

2) ETL and BS527 index a similar number of titles found in the composite American index (157 and 161 respectively). Interestingly, there is a large overlap among these 157 and 161 titles--115 of them are the same. Six of the nine journals indexed by five American indexes are also indexed by both ETL and BS527, but the other three are indexed by neither.

3) Not surprisingly, very few of the titles indexed by ETL and/or BS527 but not by the composite American index are in English, and those which are tend to be primarily non-religious journals or the more esoteric titles.

4) The composite American index, ETL, and BS527 substantially complement, not duplicate, each other. Of the total of 1799 titles indexed, 1400 (77.8%) are indexed in only one of these three possibilities.

C. Overlap of Journal Coverage Between Seven American and Two Foreign Religious Periodical Indexes

Table 3 presents a breakdown of the overlap between each of the seven American indexes compared to ETL and BS527. Again, both the actual number of journals and the percentage information are given. The following observations of interest can be made from this table, along with the additional lists that were produced.

1) IRPL and RTA have substantially lower percentages of titles indexed that are <u>not</u> in either ETL or BS527 (38.4% and 26.0% respectively) than the other indexes. Correspondingly, they

TABLE 3

ANALYSIS OF JOURNAL COVERAGE OVERLAP BETWEEN SEVEN AMERICAN AND TWO FOREIGN RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXES

Percentage[a] (%) and Number ([#]) of Journals in:	Which are also Found in: Neither Index	Either Index	ETL	BS527	Both ETL and BS527
IJP					
%	73.8	26.2	11.9	23.8	9.5
[#]	[31]	[11]	[5]	[10]	[4]
IRPL					
%	38.4	61.6	52.7	50.7	41.9
[#]	[78]	[125]	[107]	[103]	[85]
CPLI					
%	56.3	43.8	33.6	29.7	19.5
[#]	[72]	[56]	[43]	[38]	[25]
GSSRPL					
%	77.9	22.1	17.9	21.1	16.8
[#]	[74]	[21]	[17]	[20]	[16]
RTA					
%	26.0	74.0	63.0	60.6	49.5
[#]	[33]	[94]	[80]	[77]	[63]
SISPL					
%	61.1	38.9	32.1	28.5	21.8
[#]	[118]	[75]	[62]	[55]	[42]
CPI					
%	78.3	21.7	19.6	10.9	8.7
[#]	[36]	[10]	[9]	[5]	[4]
All Seven					
%	61.2	38.8	30.0	30.8	22.0
[#]	[320]	[203]	[157]	[161]	[115]

[a]Each percentage was calculated by dividing the number of journals in both indexes (or grouping of indexes) by the total number of journals in the index which labels the row.

have greater percentages of titles also found in ETL and/or BS527. For instance, almost three quarters of the RTA journals are also in either ETL or BS527. This reflects the fact that both IRPL and RTA both include foreign language titles and are also "general" in the types of religious periodicals indexed.

2) Conversely, CPI, IJP, and GSSRPL, each limited to a particular type of periodical and English-language titles, show the lowest percentage of journals also found in ETL and/or BS527. CPI and IJP also show a substantially lower percentage of journals in both ETL and BS527 than the other indexes.

3) In five of seven cases, ETL included more journals from a given American index than BS527. However, in the case of IJP, the relationship is dramatically reversed--BS527 includes twice as many IJP titles as does ETL. This is a good illustration of the results of IJP's tendency to index Jewish periodicals, ETL's emphasis on Christian periodicals, and BS527's wide inclusion of many religious periodicals of all types.

D. Overlap of Journal Coverage Between Nine Religious Periodical Indexes and Three Wilson Periodical Indexes

The final analysis made was between the coverage of religious periodicals by three Wilson general periodical indexes--Humanities Index, Social Science Index, and Readers' Guide--and the religious periodical indexes considered in this study. Table 4 presents these results. A few observations based on this table and related lists follow.

1) Overall, Humanities Index provides fairly good coverage of religion in proportion to its overall coverage of the humanities, including thirty-two periodicals considered important

TABLE 4

ANALYSIS OF JOURNAL COVERAGE OVERLAP BETWEEN NINE RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXES AND THREE WILSON PERIODICAL INDEXES

Also Found in:	Total Indexed	Number of Journals in: Humanities Index	Soc. Sci. Index	Readers' Guide	Wilson[a] Total
IJP	42	4	1	1	5
IRPL	203	19	0	3	21
CPLI	128	7	2	3	12
GSSRPL	95	20	7	10	34
RTA	127	17	0	2	19
SISPL	193	18	2	2	22
CPI	46	2	0	1	3
ETL	518	19	0	0	19
BS527	1272	25	3	0	28
All Nine	1799	32	11	11	52

[a]The numbers in this column will not always be the sum of the three preceding columns since four periodicals are indexed in more than one of the Wilson indexes considered.

enough to religious studies to be indexed by one or more of the religious periodical indexes.

2) GSSRPL stands out as having a large number and percentage (36%) of its titles indexed in one of the Wilson indexes. This is a reflection of GSSRPL's intention to supplement coverage of other religious periodical indexes in the area of the social sciences and current interest topics in relation to religion. Note that GSSRPL also has, by far, the largest numbers of periodicals indexed also in Social Science Index and Readers' Guide.

3) This comparison also indicates that, for the library which needs to provide access to religious periodical literature to any extent, any of the general religious periodical indexes will provide substantially more coverage than all three of these Wilson indexes. In particular, IRPL (probably the first religious periodical index that a library will acquire) will provide access to 182 more periodicals, and only 10% of the periodicals indexed in IRPL will also be found in any of these three Wilson indexes.

E. Comparison of the Results of This Study with the Results of Some Previous Studies

Diener's 1971 comparison[1] of the coverage of eight American religious periodical indexes with one another and with that of ETL is difficult to directly compare with this study since only four of the American indexes are the same as those considered in this study. However, a few points of comparison are possible.

Diener found that 67.8% of the IRPL titles were duplicated by ETL--the figure in this study is 52.7% even though the coverage of

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[1]Ronald E. Diener, "Status of Indexing: Theological and Religious Periodicals," RQ 10 (1971): 324-28.

of IRPL has increased 48% and that of ETL has remained the same. The overlap between GSSRPL and IRPL has grown from twelve to twenty-four titles, but that between IRPL and CPLI has remained at seven titles.

Brockway's 1973 study[1] looked at overlap among five of the seven American religious periodical indexes included in this study. He found that 411 titles were indexed by one or more of those five tools, compared to 479 titles by the same five indexes today. He discovered that 108 (26%) of these titles were indexed more than once--this study, for the same five indexes, found 184 (38.4%) journals indexed more than once.

Regazzi's 1973 study[2] is not directly comparable since he included a large number of specialized religious periodical indexes in the comparison and detailed statistics were not published.

F. Conclusion

While this study has shown that overlap exists between the seven American indexes, between them and the two foreign indexes, and between these nine religious periodical indexes and three Wilson indexes, whether or not that duplication is excessive is a difficult question. The three previous studies discussed above condemn any such overlap, one terming it "critically high,"[3] and

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[1]Duncan Brockway, "How Many Times Must a Periodical Be Indexed?" American Theological Library Association Conference Proceedings 1973 (27th): 105-107. Unfortunately, neither Brockway's paper nor Regazzi's (see next note) were published in complete form--these citations are only summaries of their papers.

[2]John J. Regazzi, "The Present Status of Indexing and Abstracting Services in the Field of Religion: A Quantitative Analysis," American Theological Library Association Conference Proceedings 1973 (27th): 107-108.

[3]Ibid., p. 108.

another arguing that "it should require extraordinary argumentation to duplicate the indexing of any single title."[1]

However, while this duplication of coverage may be an irritant to libraries which receive all or almost all of these indexes, it does not follow that it is undesirable. As Dickerson and Peltz, writing on the past, present, and future of IRPL,[2] argue:

> One last comment needs to be made about the misconstrued nemesis - "duplicate indexing" and the dilution of resources due to multiple indexing services, which is suggested by that term. We cannot and do not build a corpus of titles indexed, around and between the lists of all other indexing services. Recent articles critical of some overlapping, reach this conclusion by comparing lists of titles processed by abstracting and indexing services. These studies do not adequately consider the pluralistic nature of varied services and their clientele. Much duplication is more apparent than real. These publications differ in ways such as completeness of coverage, use of cross references, retrieval formats, etc.

Thus, before any overlap is condemned, careful consideration must be given to the purposes, features, currency, audience, and usefulness of each index involved. The detailed descriptions of the indexes developed in part I of this study. as well as the overlap charts and lists of periodicals produced in this study, will help facilitate such decisions.

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[1]Diener, p. 326.

[2]G. Fay Dickerson and John A. Peltz, "The Index to Religious Periodical Literature: Past, Present, and Future," American Theological Library Association Conference Proceedings 1974 (28th): 87-94.

LISTING OF PERIODICALS INDEXED IN SEVEN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL INDEXES ALONG WITH INDICATION OF WHICH OF THE SEVEN AMERICAN AND TWO FOREIGN INDEXES EACH IS INDEXED IN

ABBREVIATIONS USED

BS527 = BULLETIN SIGNALETIQUE 527
CPI = CHRISTIAN PERIODICAL INDEX
CPLI = CATHOLIC PERIODICAL AND LITERATURE INDEX
ETL = EPHEMERIDES THEOLOGICAE LOVANIENSES
GSSRPL = GUIDE TO SOCIAL SCIENCE AND RELIGION IN PER. LIT.
IJP = INDEX TO JEWISH PERIODICALS
IRPL = INDEX TO RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL LITERATURE
RTA = RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
SISPL = SUBJECT INDEX TO SELECT PERIODICAL LITERATURE

A. D. GSSRPL
ACTA APOSTOLICAE SEDIS CPLI, ETL
ALLIANCE WITNESS GSSRPL, SISPL
AMERICA CPLI, GSSRPL
AMERICAN BENEDICTINE REVIEW CPLI, BS527
AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY RECORD CPLI
AMERICAN CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS CPLI
AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW GSSRPL, ETL, BS527
AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW IRPL
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES IJP
AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY IJP, BS527
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF JURISPRUDENCE CPLI
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY GSSRPL
AMERICAN OPINION GSSRPL
AMERICAN QUARTERLY IRPL
AMERICAN SCHOLAR GSSRPL
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW GSSRPL
AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS IRPL
AMERICAN ZIONIST IJP
AMINA IRPL
ANDOVER NEWTON QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, SISPL
ANDREWS UNIVERSITY SEMINARY STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
ANGLICAN THEOLOGICAL REVIEW IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
ANNALS GSSRPL
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE BULLETIN IJP
ARCHIV FUR REFORMATIONSGESCHICHTE IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
ARCHIVE FOR REFORMATION HISTORY SISPL
ARCHIVES DE SCIENCES SOCIALES DES RELIGIONS IRPL
ARIEL IJP, BS527
ASBURY SEMINARIAN SISPL, CPI
AUGUSTINIAN STUDIES CPLI, SISPL
AUSTIN SEMINARY BULLETIN SISPL
AUSTRALIAN BIBLICAL REVIEW IRPL, ETL
AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IRPL
BANNER GSSRPL
BANNER OF TRUTH SISPL
BAPTIST BULLETIN GSSRPL
BAPTIST HISTORY AND HERITAGE RTA
BAPTIST QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, BS527
BEST SELLERS CPLI
BIBLE AND SPADE SISPL
BIBLE LEAGUE QUARTERLY SISPL
BIBLE TODAY CPLI, ETL
BIBLE TRANSLATOR RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL
BIBLE-SCIENCE NEWSLETTER SISPL

BIBLICA IRPL, SISPL, ETL, BS527
BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST IRPL, CPLI, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL, BS527
BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW SISPL
BIBLICAL RESEARCH IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
BIBLICAL THEOLOGY BULLETIN IRPL, SISPL, ETL
BIBLICAL VIEWPOINT RTA, SISPL
BIBLIOTHECA SACRA IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL
BIBLISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
BIJDRAGEN RTA, ETL, BS527
BLACK SCHOLAR GSSRPL
BRETHERN LIFE AND THOUGHT IRPL, RTA
BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS GSSRPL
BULLETIN OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND MAGAZINE NOTES IRPL
BULLETIN OF THE AMER SCHS OF ORIENTAL RSCH IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
BULLETIN OF THE COUNCIL ON THE STUDY OF RELIGION IRPL
BULLETIN OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY RTA, ETL, BS527
BURIED HISTORY SISPL, CPI
C.A.P.S. BULLETIN SISPL
CALVIN THEOLOGICAL JOURNAL IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL
CAMPUS LIFE CPI
CATALYST CASSETTES IRPL
CATECHIST CPLI
CATEQUESIS LATINOAMERICANA CPLI
CATHOLIC BIBLICAL QUARTERLY IRPL, CPLI, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
CATHOLIC CHARISMATIC CPLI
CATHOLIC DIGEST CPLI
CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW CPLI, GSSRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
CATHOLIC LAWYER CPLI
CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD CPLI
CATHOLIC MIND CPLI, GSSRPL
CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA PROCEEDINGS CPLI
CATHOLIC WORKER CPLI
CATHOLICA IRPL, ETL, BS527
CENTER MAGAZINE GSSRPL
CENTRAL BIBLE QUARTERLY SISPL
CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS IJP
CERES GSSRPL
CHANGE GSSRPL, BS527
CHELSA JOURNAL GSSRPL
CHICAGO STUDIES CPLI, ETL
CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY REGISTER SISPL
CHRIST TO THE WORLD CPLI
CHRISTIAN CENTURY IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL
CHRISTIAN GRADUATE SISPL
CHRISTIAN HERALD GSSRPL, SISPL
CHRISTIAN HERITAGE SISPL
CHRISTIAN HOME GSSRPL
CHRISTIAN LAWYER SISPL
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP LETTER SISPL
CHRISTIAN LIBRARIAN CPI
CHRISTIAN LIFE GSSRPL, SISPL, CPI
CHRISTIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL SISPL, CPI
CHRISTIAN MINISTRY GSSRPL, SISPL
CHRISTIAN READER GSSRPL
CHRISTIAN SCHOLAR'S REVIEW IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
CHRISTIAN STANDARD GSSRPL
CHRISTIAN TEACHER SISPL, CPI
CHRISTIANITY AND CRISIS IRPL, GSSRPL
CHRISTIANITY TODAY IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
CHRISTUS CPLI, BS527

CHURCH ADMINISTRATION SISPL
CHURCH AND SOCIETY IRPL
CHURCH GROWTH BULLETIN CPI
CHURCH HERALD GSSRPL
CHURCH HISTORY IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL, BS527
CHURCH MANAGEMENT SISPL
CHURCH MUSICIAN CPI
CHURCHMAN IRPL
CISTERCIAN STUDIES CPLI
CITHARA CPLI
CLERGY REVIEW CPLI, ETL
COLUMBIA CPLI
COMMENTARY IJP, GSSRPL
COMMONWEAL CPLI, GSSRPL
COMMUNIO VIATORUM IRPL, ETL, BS527
CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA
CONCORDIA JOURNAL SISPL
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY SISPL
CONGREGATIONALIST GSSRPL
CONGRESS MONTHLY IJP
CONSECRATED LIFE CPLI
CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM IJP, RTA
CONTEMPLATIVE REVIEW CPLI, BS527
COUNSELING AND VALUES CPLI
COVENANT QUARTERLY IRPL, SISPL
COVENANT SEMINARY REVIEW SISPL
CREATION RESEARCH SOCIETY QUARTERLY SISPL, CPI
CRITERION IRPL
CRITIC CPLI, GSSRPL
CROSS AND CROWN CPLI, ETL
CROSS CURRENTS CPLI, GSSRPL, ETL, BS527
CRUX RTA
CURRENTS IN THEOLOGY AND MISSION IRPL
DAEDALUS GSSRPL, BS527
DANSK TEOLOGISK TIDSSKRIFT IRPL, ETL, BS527
DECISION MAGAZINE CPI
DIAKONIA CPLI, ETL
DIALOG IRPL, RTA, SISPL
DIMENSION CPLI
DISCERNER SISPL
DIVINITAS RTA, ETL, BS527
DOCUMENTATION CATHOLIQUE CPLI, ETL, BS527
DOWNSIDE REVIEW IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
DREW GATEWAY IRPL
DUKE DIVINITY REVIEW IRPL
EASTERN CHURCHES REVIEW IRPL, RTA, ETL
ECUMENICAL REVIEW IRPL, GSSRPL, SISPL, ETL, BS527
ECUMENIST CPLI, SISPL
EDUCATION GSSRPL
EGLISE ET THEOLOGIE IRPL, RTA, BS527
ENCOUNTER IRPL, GSSRPL, SISPL
ENGAGE/SOCIAL ACTION IRPL
ENVIRONMENT GSSRPL
ENVOY CPLI
EPHEMERIDES THEOLOGICAE LOVANIENSES IRPL, ETL, BS527
EPISCOPAL RECORDER GSSRPL
ETERNITY GSSRPL, SISPL, CPI
ETHICS GSSRPL, SISPL
ETUDES CPLI, ETL, BS527
ETUDES THEOLOGIQUES ET RELIGIEUSES IRPL, ETL, BS527

EUROPEAN JUDAISM IJP
EVANGEL GSSRPL
EVANGELICAL MISSIONS QUARTERLY RTA, SISPL, CPI
EVANGELICAL QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL
EVANGELISCHE THEOLOGIE IRPL, ETL, BS527
EVANGELIZING TODAY'S CHILD CPI
EXPLOR SISPL
EXPOSITORY TIMES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
EXTENSION CPLI
FAITH FOR THE FAMILY GSSRPL, SISPL
FAITH/AT/WORK SISPL
FAMILY COORDINATOR SISPL
FIDES ET HISTORIA RTA, SISPL, CPI
FOI ET VIE IRPL, ETL, BS527
FOUNDATIONS IRPL, SISPL, BS527
FRANCISCAN STUDIES CPLI, ETL, BS527
FRONTIER IRPL, CPI
FURROW CPLI
GEREFORMEERD THEOLOGISCH TIJDSCHRIFT RTA, ETL
GOOD NEWS BROADCASTER GSSRPL, SISPL
GREEK ORTHODOX THEOLOGICAL REVIEW IRPL, RTA, SISPL, BS527
GREGORIANUM IRPL, ETL, BS527
HADASSAH MAGAZINE IJP
HARVARD THEOLOGICAL REVIEW IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
HASTING CENTER REPORT IRPL, SISPL
HEBREW STUDIES SISPL
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE ANNUAL IRPL, SISPL, ETL
HERALD OF HOLINESS GSSRPL
HEYTHROP JOURNAL CPLI, SISPL, ETL
HIS GSSRPL, SISPL, CPI
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IRPL
HISTORY OF RELIGIONS IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
HOMILETIC AND PASTORAL REVIEW CPLI
HORIZONS IRPL, CPLI, GSSRPL, RTA, ETL
HOSPITAL PROGRESS CPLI
HUMAN LIFE REVIEW SISPL
HUMANIST GSSRPL, SISPL, BS527
HUMANITAS CPLI, SISPL, ETL, BS527
HYMN CPI
I.D.O.C. BULLETIN IRPL
I.D.O.C./INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION IRPL
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INDIAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY IRPL, BS527
INTERCHANGE SISPL, BS527
INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC REVIEW: COMMUNIO IRPL, CPLI, SISPL, ETL
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN BROADCASTERS BULLETIN CPI
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION IRPL, SISPL, BS527
INTERNATIONAL PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY CPLI, ETL, BS527
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSION IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, BS527
INTERNATIONALE KATHOLISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT IRPL, ETL, BS527
INTERPRETATION IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL, BS527
IRAQ SISPL, ETL, BS527
IRENIKON IRPL, ETL, BS527
IRISH THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY CPLI, RTA, ETL, BS527
ISRAEL EXPLORATION JOURNAL IJP, IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
ISRAEL MAGAZINE IJP
ISTINA IRPL, ETL, BS527
JAPAN CHRISTIAN QUARTERLY IRPL
JAPANESE RELIGION RTA, BS527

JEWISH DIGEST IJP
JEWISH EDUCATION IJP
JEWISH FRONTIER IJP, GSSRPL
JEWISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY IJP, BS527
JEWISH LIFE IJP
JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW IJP
JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW IJP, IRPL, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JEWISH SOCIAL STUDIES IJP, BS527
JEWISH SPECTATOR IJP, GSSRPL
JOURNAL FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF RELIGION IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL FOR THE STUDY OF JUDAISM IRPL, ETL
JOURNAL OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE IJP, IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN CAMPING SISPL
JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IRPL, RTA, CPI
JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN RECONSTRUCTION SISPL
JOURNAL OF CHURCH AND STATE IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
JOURNAL OF CUNEIFORM STUDIES SISPL, ETL
JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF ECUMENICAL STUDIES IRPL, CPLI, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF FAMILY COUNSELING SISPL
JOURNAL OF JEWISH ART IJP
JOURNAL OF JEWISH COMMUNAL SERVICE IJP
JOURNAL OF JEWISH STUDIES IRPL, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY GSSRPL, SISPL
JOURNAL OF MODERN AFRICAN STUDIES GSSRPL
JOURNAL OF NEAR EASTERN STUDIES RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF NORTHWEST SEMITIC LANGUAGES RTA
JOURNAL OF PASTORAL CARE IRPL, RTA, SISPL
JOURNAL OF PASTORAL COUNSELING IRPL, SISPL
JOURNAL OF PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY IRPL, RTA, BS527
JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY AND THEOLOGY IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
JOURNAL OF RELIGION IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF RELIGION AND HEALTH IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
JOURNAL OF RELIGION IN AFRICA IRPL, SISPL, BS527
JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS ETHICS IRPL, SISPL
JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS HISTORY IRPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IRPL, RTA, BS527
JOURNAL OF SEMITIC STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF THANATOLOGY SISPL
JOURNAL OF THE AMER. ACAD. OF REL. IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY RTA, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AFFILIATION GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
JOURNAL OF THE ANC'T NEAR EASTERN SOC. OF COLUMBIA UNIV. RTA, SISPL, BS527
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JOURNAL OF THE EVANGELICAL THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
JOURNAL OF THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CENTER IRPL, SISPL
JOURNAL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY SISPL
JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA SISPL
JUDAISM IJP, IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
JURIST CPLI, ETL
KAIROS IRPL, ETL, BS527
KATALLAGETE IRPL
KEEPING POSTED IJP
KERYGMA UND DOGMA IRPL, ETL, BS527
KRONOS SISPL
LAVAL THEOLOGIQUE ET PHILOSOPHIQUE CPLI, ETL, BS527
LEVANT SISPL, BS527
LEXINGTON THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, SISPL

LIGUORIAN CPLI
LINACRE QUARTERLY CPLI
LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS SISPL
LINGUISTICA BIBLICA RTA, ETL, BS527
LISTENING CPLI, SISPL
LIVING LIGHT CPLI, ETL
LOGOS JOURNAL CPI
LOUVAIN STUDIES CPLI, ETL
LUMEN VITAE CPLI, RTA, ETL, BS527
LUMIERE ET VIE CPLI, ETL, BS527
LUTHER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY REVIEW SISPL
LUTHERAN GSSRPL
LUTHERAN HISTORICAL CONFERENCE. ESSAYS IRPL
LUTHERAN QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
LUTHERAN STANDARD GSSRPL
LUTHERAN WITNESS GSSRPL
LUTHERAN WORLD IRPL, RTA, BS527
MANUSCRIPTA CPLI
MARIAN LIBRARY STUDIES CPLI
MARIAN STUDIES CPLI, BS527
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING CPLI
MEDIA: LIBRARY SERVICES JOURNAL SISPL
MEDIAEVAL STUDIES CPLI, BS527
MELANGES DE SCIENCE RELIGIEUSE IRPL, ETL, BS527
MENNONITE GSSRPL
MENNONITE QUARTERLY REVIEW IRPL, RTA, SISPL, BS527
MESSENGER GSSRPL
METANOIA SISPL
METHODIST HISTORY IRPL, RTA, BS527
MID-AMERICA CPLI
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL GSSRPL
MIDSTREAM IJP, IRPL, GSSRPL
MISSIOLOGY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI
MODERN CHURCHMAN IRPL, ETL
MODERN LITURGY CPLI
MODERN SCHOOLMAN CPLI, BS527
MOMENT IJP
MOMENTUM CPLI
MONASTIC STUDIES CPLI
MONTH CPLI, ETL
MOODY MONTHLY GSSRPL, SISPL, CPI
MUSART CPLI
MUSIC AND LITURGY CPLI
MUSLIM WORLD IRPL, RTA, BS527
NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPORTER CPLI
NATIONAL JEWISH MONTHLY IJP
NEAR EAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN SISPL
NEAR EAST REPORT IJP
NEDERLANDS THEOLOGISCH TIJDSCHRIFT IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
NEUE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR SYSTEM. THEO. UND RELIGIONSPHIL. IRPL, ETL, BS527
NEW BLACKFRIARS CPLI, ETL
NEW CATHOLIC WORLD CPLI, GSSRPL
NEW PULPIT DIGEST SISPL
NEW REVIEW OF BOOKS AND RELIGION IRPL
NEW SCHOLASTICISM CPLI, ETL, BS527
NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
NICM SISPL
NORSK TEOLOGISK TIDSSKRIFT IRPL, ETL, BS527
NORTHEAST ASIA JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY IRPL, SISPL
NOTES ON TRANSLATION SISPL

NOUVELLE REVUE THEOLOGIQUE CPLI, RTA, ETL, BS527
NOVUM TESTAMENTUM IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
NUMEN IRPL, ETL, BS527
OCCASIONAL BULLETIN SISPL, CPI
OHIO JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES IRPL, SISPL
OMEGA SISPL
ONE IN CHRIST CPLI, BS527
ORIGINS CPLI, SISPL
OSSERVATORE ROMANO CPLI
OTHER SIDE SISPL, CPI
OUR SUNDAY VISITOR CPLI
OUR SUNDAY VISITOR MAGAZINE CPLI
PALESTINE EXPLORATION QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY IRPL, SISPL
PATTERNS OF PREJUDICE IJP, BS527
PEDAGOGIC REPORTER IJP
PENTECOSTAL EVANGEL GSSRPL
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY JOURNAL IRPL, ETL
PERSPECTIVES ON RELIGIOUS STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL
PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES CPLI, BS527
PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST RTA, BS527
PHILOSOPHY TODAY CPLI, BS527
PHYLON GSSRPL, BS527
PLAIN TRUTH SISPL
POPE SPEAKS CPLI, SISPL
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL GSSRPL, SISPL
PRESENT TENSE IJP
PRESENT TRUTH SISPL
PRIEST CPLI
PRINCETON SEMINARY BULLETIN IRPL, SISPL, ETL
PRO MUNDI VITA IRPL
PRO MUNDI VITA DOSSIERS IRPL
PRO MUNDI VITA SPECIAL NOTE IRPL
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLLEGE THEOLOGY SOCIETY CPLI
PROCESS STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, BS527
PRUDENTIA SISPL
PSYCHOLOGY FOR LIVING SISPL
PSYCHOLOGY TODAY GSSRPL
PUBLIUS GSSRPL
QUAKER HISTORY IRPL, BS527
RADICAL RELIGION IRPL, SISPL
RECHERCHES DE SCIENCE RELIGIEUSE IRPL, ETL, BS527
RECONSTRUCTIONIST IJP
REFORMATIO IRPL, BS527
REFORMATION REVIEW SISPL
REFORMED REVIEW IRPL, RTA
REFORMED THEOLOGICAL REVIEW IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
REFORMED WORLD IRPL, RTA
RELIGION IRPL, ETL, BS527
RELIGION AND SOCIETY IRPL
RELIGION IN COMMUNIST LANDS IRPL
RELIGION IN LIFE IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL
RELIGION TEACHER'S JOURNAL CPLI
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IJP, IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
RELIGIOUS HUMANISM GSSRPL, RTA
RELIGIOUS STUDIES IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
RELIGIOUS STUDIES REVIEW IRPL
RENAISSANCE REVIEW CPI
RENASCENCE CPLI
RESPONSE IJP, RTA

RESTORATION QUARTERLY RTA
REVIEW AND EXPOSITOR IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
REVIEW OF POLITICS CPLI, BS527
REVIEW OF RELIGIOUS CPLI, ETL
REVIEW OF RELIGIOUS RESEARCH IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY CPLI
REVISTA BIBLICA SISPL
REVISTA ECLESIASTICA BRASILEIRA CPLI, ETL
REVUE BIBLIQUE IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
REVUE D'HISTOIRE ECCLESIASTIQUE IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
REVUE D'HISTOIRE ET DE PHILOSOPHIE RELIGIEUSES IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
REVUE DE L'HISTOIRE DES RELIGIONS IRPL, ETL, BS527
REVUE DE L'UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA CPLI, ETL, BS527
REVUE DE QUMRAN IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
REVUE DES SCIENCES PHILOSOPHIQUES ET THEOLOGIQUES IRPL, ETL, BS527
REVUE DES SCIENCES RELIGIEUSES IRPL, ETL, BS527
REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE DE LOUVAIN CPLI, ETL, BS527
REVUE THEOLOGIQUE DE LOUVAIN CPLI, ETL, BS527
RISK IRPL
SACRED MUSIC CPLI
SAINT ANTHONY MESSENGER CPLI
SAINT CROIX REVIEW SISPL
SAINT LUKE'S JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY IRPL
SAINT VLADIMIR'S THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
SCIENCE ET ESPRIT IRPL, ETL, BS527
SCOTTISH JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
SCRIPTURE BULLETIN CPLI
SEARCH SISPL
SEMEIA IRPL, SISPL
SEMINARY REVIEW SISPL
SIDIC CPLI, BS527
SIGN CPLI
SISTER FORMATION BULLETIN CPLI
SISTERS TODAY CPLI
SIXTEENTH CENTURY JOURNAL IRPL, RTA, SISPL
SOCIAL COMPASS IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
SOCIAL JUSTICE REVIEW CPLI
SOCIAL THOUGHT CPLI
SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IRPL
SOJOURNERS IRPL, SISPL
SOUNDINGS IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL
SOUTH EAST ASIA JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY IRPL, RTA, SISPL
SOUTHWESTERN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL
SPECTRUM IRPL, SISPL, BS527
SPIRIT CPLI
SPIRITUAL LIFE CPLI
SPRINGFIELDER IRPL
STIMMEN DER ZEIT CPLI, ETL, BS527
STUDIA LITURGICA IRPL, ETL, BS527
STUDIA MISSIONALIA CPLI, BS527
STUDIA THEOLOGICA IRPL, SISPL, ETL, BS527
STUDIES CPLI
STUDIES IN RELIGION/SCIENCES RELIGIEUSES IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
STUDY ENCOUNTER IRPL
SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES AND GOSPEL HERALD SISPL
SUPPLEMENT CPLI, ETL, BS527
SVENSK MISSIONSTIDSKRIFT IRPL
SVENSK TEOLOGISK KVARTALSKRIFT IRPL, ETL, BS527
SYNAGOGUE SCHOOL QUARTERLY IJP
TABLET CPLI

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW GSSRPL
TEILHARD REVIEW CPLI, BS527
TEL AVIV SISPL
TENTH SISPL
TEOLOGIA Y VIDA CPLI, ETL, BS527
THEMELIOS RTA, SISPL
THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IRPL, SISPL
THEOLOGICAL EDUCATOR GSSRPL
THEOLOGICAL MARKINGS SISPL
THEOLOGICAL STUDIES IRPL, CPLI, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
THEOLOGISCHE LITERATURZEITUNG IRPL, ETL, BS527
THEOLOGISCHE RUNDSCHAU IRPL, ETL, BS527
THEOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
THEOLOGY IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
THEOLOGY DIGEST CPLI, ETL
THEOLOGY TODAY IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
THESE TIMES GSSRPL
THESIS THEOLOGICAL CASSETTES IRPL
THOMIST CPLI, RTA, ETL, BS527
THOUGHT CPLI, ETL, BS527
TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR THEOLOGIE RTA, ETL, BS527
TODAY'S CATHOLIC TEACHER CPLI
TODAY'S EDUCATION GSSRPL
TRADITION IJP, BS527
TRINITY JOURNAL SISPL
TRIUMPH CPLI
TYNDALE BULLETIN RTA, SISPL, ETL
U.S. CATHOLIC CPLI, GSSRPL
UNION SEMINARY QUARTERLY REVIEW IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL
UNITED EVANGELICAL ACTION GSSRPL, SISPL, CPI
UNITED SYNAGOGUE REVIEW QUARTERLY IJP
VETUS TESTAMENTUM IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
VIGILIAE CHRISTIANAE IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
VITAL CHRISTIANITY GSSRPL
VOX EVANGELICA RTA, SISPL, ETL
WAR CRY GSSRPL
WAY CPLI
WAY SUPPLEMENT CPLI
WESLEYAN ADVOCATE GSSRPL
WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL JOURNAL IRPL, SISPL, CPI
WESTMINSTER THEOLOGICAL JOURNAL IRPL, RTA, SISPL, CPI, ETL, BS527
WISCONSIN LUTHERAN QUARTERLY SISPL
WITTENBURG DOOR CPI
WORLD OVER IJP
WORLD VISION CPI
WORLDMISSION CPLI
WORLDVIEW IRPL, GSSRPL
WORLDWIDE CHALLENGE SISPL
WORSHIP IRPL, CPLI, ETL
YIDDISH IJP
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE ALTTEST. WISSENSCHAFT IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE NEUTEST. WISSENSCHAFT IRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR EVANGELISCHE ETHIK IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR KIRCHENGESCHICHTE IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR MISSIONSWISSEN. UND RELIGIONSWISSEN. IRPL, ETL, BS527
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR RELIGIONS- UND GEISTES-GESCHICHTE IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR THEOLOGIE UND KIRCHE IRPL, RTA, ETL, BS527
ZYGON IRPL, GSSRPL, RTA, SISPL, ETL, BS527